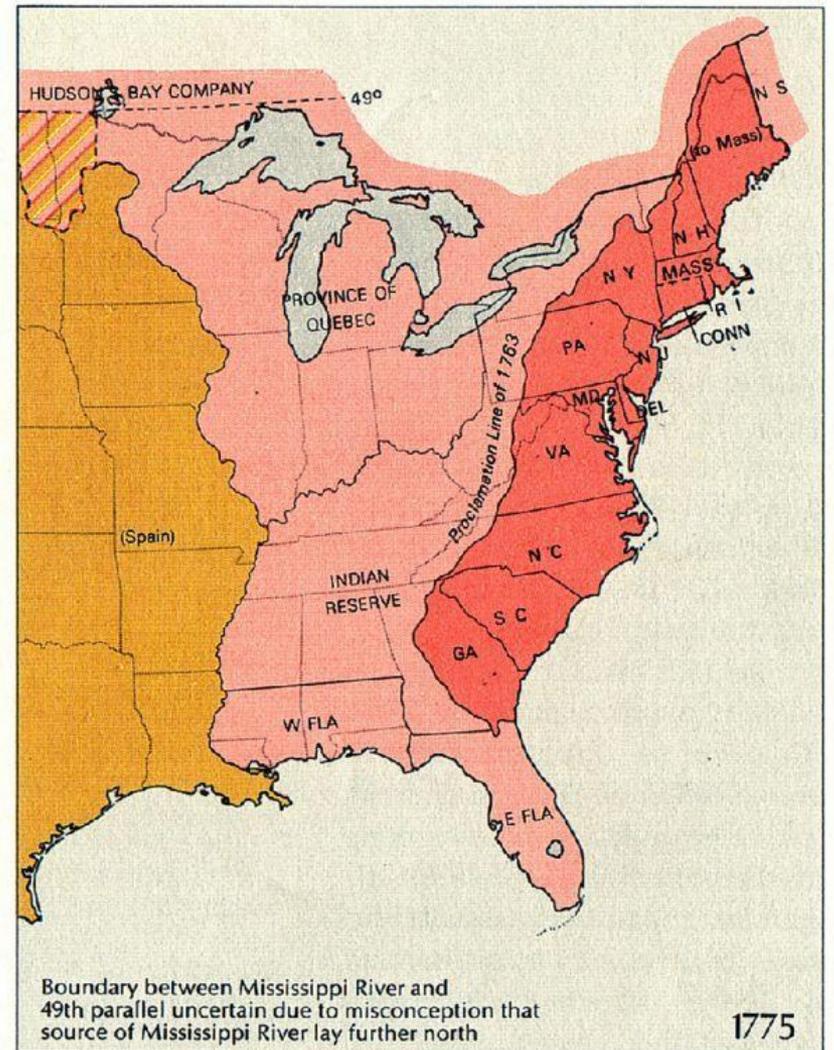


Events Leading to War with Great Britain

West Branch Middle School
8th Grade U.S. History

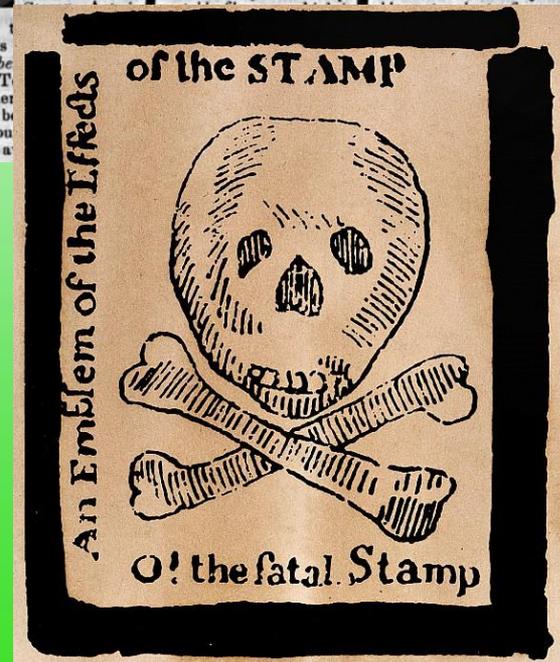
Early British Actions

- The Proclamation Act of 1763
 - Was supposed to separate the settlers from the Indians
 - Many settlers had already settled west of the line
 - Great Britain expanded the army their to 7500 men



Stamp Act (1765)

- Required that the colonists buy a stamp for every piece of paper that they used.
- Outraged the colonists
 - Saw the act as a violation of their rights
 - “Sons of Liberty” start attacking tax collector’s homes
- Was finally repealed a few months later



The Quartering Act (1765)

- Called for colonial assemblies to provide British troops with quarters, or housing.
- Colonists were outraged once again
- 1767 New York Assembly votes not to provide salt, vinegar, and liquor.
- Tensions were high



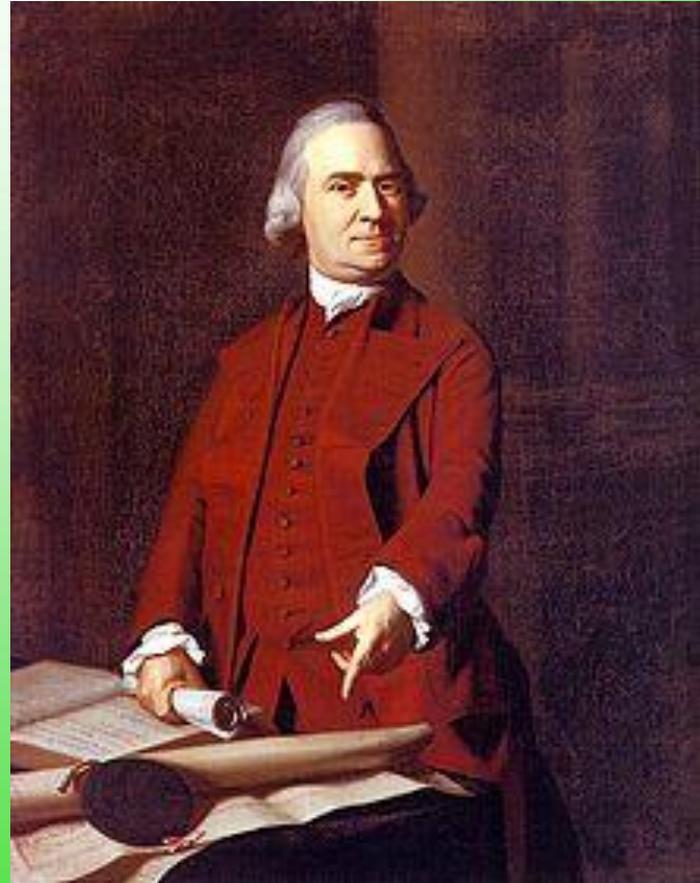
The Townshend Acts (1767)

- Written by Charles Townshend
- Placed a duty on popular goods that were imported from Great Britain such as glass, paper, paint, and tea.
- Townshend dies from the flu shortly after



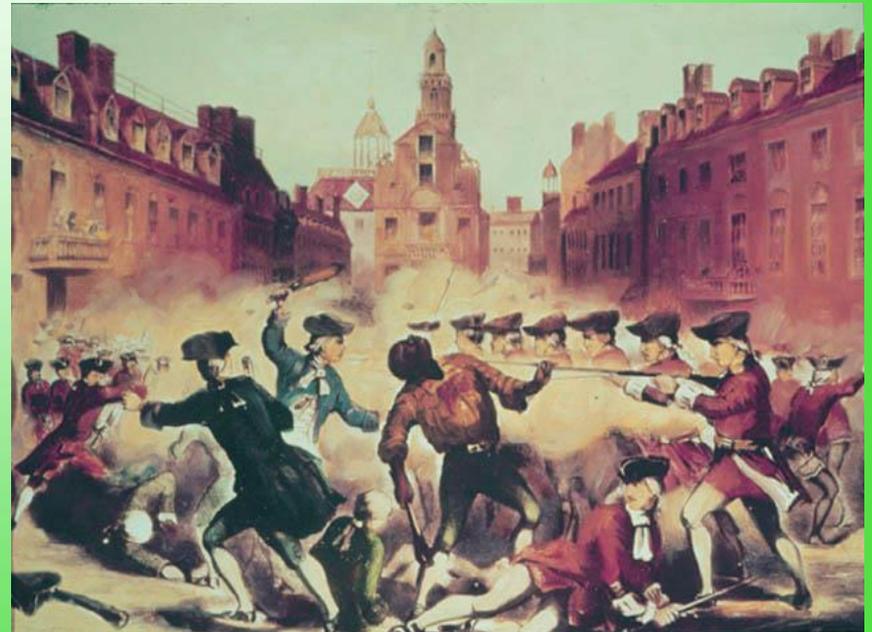
Colonists Boycott British Goods

- Sam Adams leads the opposition to the taxes.
- Colonists refuse to buy anything from Great Britain
- Make their own cloth, brew tea from pine needles, buy only American goods
- All acts are repealed in 1770 except for Tea Tax



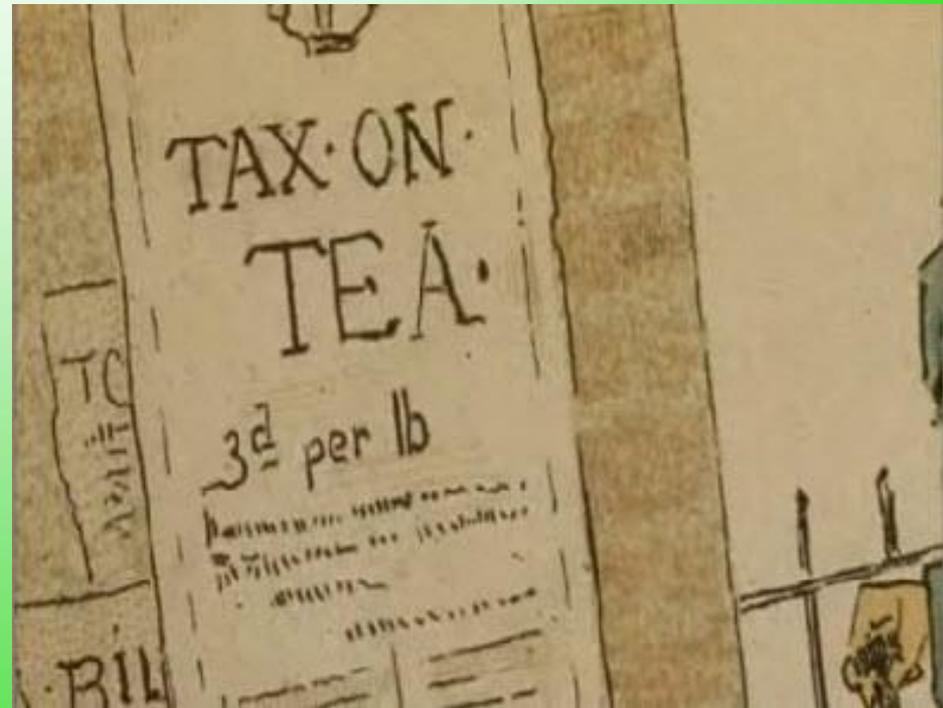
The Boston Massacre (1770)

- British troops are in Boston to keep the peace
- They are forbidden to fire upon the citizens
- March 5, mob throws ice balls and rocks at the troops guarding the Boston Customs House
- 5 people are killed and 10 are wounded



The Tea Act (1773)

- Lowered the cost of tea sold in the colonies by the British East India Company
- Gave the British East India Company a monopoly over the tea trade
- Once again colonists were outraged



Tea Ships Arrive

- Protesters keep the ships from unloading their cargo
- Ships start turning back to England
- Boston Governor orders British ships to block the port so no one can leave
- December 16, 1773, the “Sons of Liberty” take action.



The Boston Tea Party

- Patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians board a ship and dump the tea it had on it overboard
- 90,000 pounds of tea is dumped into the sea
- Nothing else on the ship was touched



The Coercive Acts (1774)

- A series of laws were passed to punish the colonies
- Passed in response to the Boston Tea Party
- Nicknamed the “Intolerable Acts” because they were so harsh



The Intolerable Acts

1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.

2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.

3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.

4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.



What do you think happened?

- The colony's begin the unite
- Virginia passes a resolution that states “An attack made on one of our sister colonies is an attack made on all British America”
- Loyalists thought that Boston should pay for the tea and they were taking things too far
- If pushed, they would side with the King

The First Continental Conference

September 1774

- 50 Leaders from 12 colonies meet in Philadelphia
- Patrick Henry “I am not a Virginian, I am an American”
- They drafted a respectful message to the King to urge him to consider their complaints
- Called for a new boycott of British goods until Parliament repealed the Intolerable Acts

Colonies form Militias

- Minutemen – Could be ready to fight in just 60 seconds
- Someone stole 100 barrels of gunpowder and 16 cannons from a British fort



Lexington and Concord

- British send 700 troops to Concord to seize gunpowder and weapons
- Slipped out at night so they could surprise the colonists
- Paul Revere and William Dawes gallop through the countryside warning everyone that “the British are coming!”

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride



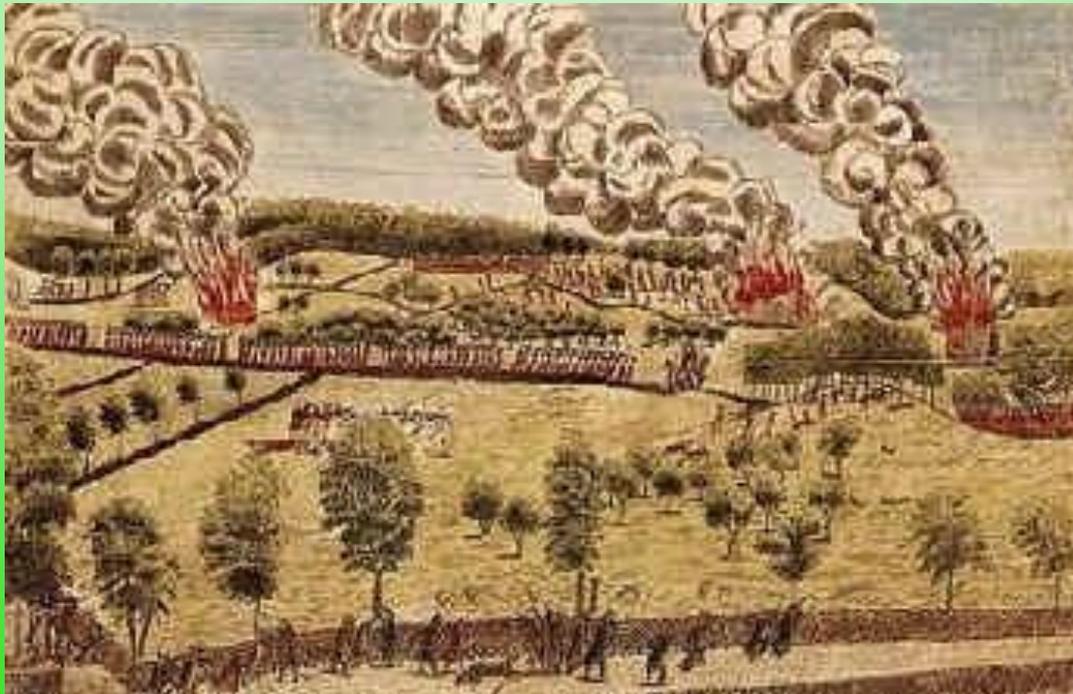
Lexington



The British yell, “Three cheers for Victory!”

Concord

- British arrive in Concord in the morning
- Find no gunpowder or guns
- Angry British set fire to piles of tools, tents, gun carriages
- Seeing the smoke, militia marches to meet the British



Concord



The British Retreat

- British retreat back to Boston
- Face over 4000 angry militia men all along the way
- British
 - 74 men dead, 200 wounded or missing
- Colonists
 - 49 dead, 41 wounded
- British learned the resolve of the colonists

The End

